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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859. NUMBER 34.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The imports of Flour and Grain during the past week were—4,169 bbls flour; 44,216 bu wheat; 94,324 bu corn; 13,649 bu oats; 1,076 bu rye; 1,435 bu barley.

The shipments during the same period were: 6,991 bbls flour; 39,187 bu wheat; 97,320 bu corn; 2,553 bu oats; 2,251 bu rye; no barley.

The receipts and shipments since the 1st of January, compared with those of 1858, are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls	282,891	264,498	214,096	219,260
Wheat, bu	1,847,356	3,871,998	1,570,785	3,009,997
Corn, bu	3,000,000	1,767,000	2,700,000	1,750,000
Oats, bu	411,941	1,460,332	220,276	1,340,903
Rye, bu	19,151	29,000	19,151	29,000
Barley, bu	126,797	182,651	50,458	65,362

During the past week the bulk of the receipts of wheat was new Winter and Spring, both of which are of very excellent quality—said to be the best crop for ten years back. At the beginning of the week the receipts were scarcely sufficient for the wants of millers; but during the past few days large quantities have gone into store, and the market has declined 16@20c. Closing to-day at $1.06 for choice White delivered, 92c for No. 1 Red in store; 82c for No. 2 Red in store; and 73@81c for new No. 1 spring in store—closing rather weak at the inside figures. Old spring and winter wheat have been very dull, and there is little or no demand for either—standard having declined 7@8c—closing at 92@ 94c in store. The flour market closes dull, at $3.00@3.50 for spring extras, and $4.00@4.50 for winter. No new spring wheat flour yet offered in this market. Corn has been active and buoyant during the week, having advanced 2@3c. At the close, however, it is rather weak at 63@64c for No. 1 in store. Old Oats dull—new, 26@27c for No. 1 in store. Rye has been scarce and firm at 56c per bushel in store. A few lots of new Barley have been sold during the week at 35@40c. Highwines quiet and nominal at 22½c. Nothing doing in Provisions, except in Bacon, for which there is a fair local demand. New Potatoes, under heavy receipts from St. Louis, Alton and other points, have declined about 50c,—closing at 50@60c ₱ bushel. Live Stock are quiet, with very few good Cattle coming in. Hogs scarce and in demand. Good Sheep also in demand. A city packer has commenced packing beef—killing about 100 head o cattle daily.

OREGON ELECTION.

We are not yet justified in announcing that the Republican candidate for Congress in the new State of Oregon is elected; but it is not too early to say that the Democracy in that country are frightened out of their boots by the closeness of the vote. They care little for the man Stout whom they ran; but as it is understood among the faithful that Gen. Jo Lane is the probable candidate of the Charleston Convention, the defeat in Oregon where his influence is supposed to be omnipotent, will materially damage his prospects. Again, Oregon was admitted into the Union with an insufficient population, and in opposition to Republican endeavor, solely because it was supposed that her Democracy was unquestionable; and that two votes in the Senate and one vote in the House might be always relied upon for any nigger-driving scheme that the South might wish to put through. This overturning of their calculations by the return of a full-a full-blooded Black Republican to Congress, at the very first election under the new Constitution, is a load of sorrow which the Democracy had not thought they should be called upon to bear. Last of all, the next election for President may devolve upon the House. That body votes by States; and the one Republican Representative from that Pacific coast would count as many in that contest as the thirty-three members from the State of New York. Here is the real cause of grief; and well may the Democracy mourn.

The Republican candidate in Oregon was David Logan, Esq., son of Hon. S. T. Logan of Springfield, in Illinois. He has been a resident of Oregon for ten years or more, and has in that time, as this election shows, made himself a man of mark. We heartily hope that the tactics which the Democracy practice in Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin may not deprive him of the seat which he has carned.

OPPOSED TO THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Indications are not wanting that both wings of the Democracy will oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union. "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is said to be a semi-official organ of the Administration, intimates that good and sufficient reasons for such opposition exist in the fact, that the provisions of the English bill have not been complied with—that the convention was not called under it or in accordance with its requirements—that it does not appear that any census has yet been taken, and that is uncertain whether the number, excluding the people at Pike's Peak who are beyond the boundary of the new State, will reach 93,000, which the English bill requires. On the other hand, the *Times*, claiming to speak as the mouthpiece of Douglas and the Douglas faction, gives notice that the admission of Kansas will be opposed by that wing of the Democracy, unless the Fugitive Slave law shall have been substantially incorporated into its Constitution.

The secret of this hostility is an apprehension that the election of the next President may devolve upon the House of Representatives, and that parties may be so well balanced in that body as that the vote of Kansas may turn the scale in favor of the Republican nominee or defeat a choice altogether. If on the assembling of Congress the indications should be that such a state of facts will exist, doubtless each wing of the Democracy will oppose the admission of Kansas as already indicated by their respective organs. This subject will bear further notice hereafter.

Important to Farmers.

In another column will be found the grades established by the Board of Trade for new Winter and Spring Wheat. It is admitted on all hands that the crop just harvested is the best that we have had for ten years; but if farmers or others allow their wheat to be mixed with oats, rye, barley, or other substances, it will have to be graded No. 2, and a loss to the producer of 12c to 15c per bushel will be the result. No matter how good the grain is, if mixed and foul it cannot pass No. 1. By this rule, the farmer who takes proper care of his wheat, and clean it before sending it to market, will be rewarded by higher prices than his more careless neighbor who sends his grain to market dirty and mixed. This is just as it should be; and we have no doubt but the Inspectors will be strict and faithful in the performance of their duties.

Eight Children at a Birth.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
JOHNSTOWN, Trumbull Co., O., Aug. 4, 1859.

On the 2d of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married 7 years ago to Miss Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was one of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men: One after the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Champlain, who gave her a deed of 50 acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbor's have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work.

Matters at the Chicago Jail—The Report of the Grand Jury.

It was not "thunder out of a clear sky" when our first grave charges were brought against the management of the Chicago jail. What we stated to be flagrant abuses of good order, reasonable discipline, and common decency in that institution, had been on the tongues of many of our citizens for weeks previous.

We hoped and expected at the outset that with Sheriff Gray, to learn of these evils, which had crept in as we believed through his lax supervision of ill-y chosen assistants, would be to secure prompt and immediate reform. We erred, however, in our estimate of the amount of conviction that officer required. We must believe that had his efforts been given entirely to a sensible and thorough developement of facts, in his own behalf, instead of studying mean revenges upon attaches of this paper, in return for our first article, he might have been spared the mortifying position in which his attitude of defence, without right or reason, has now placed him.

The sensible and timely report of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court must carry conviction even to the mind of Sheriff Gray, that something is wrong at the jail, and if he takes the pains to review what has appeared in these columns, he will find our statements of existing abuses fall within the facts at which the Grand Jury arrived, after a two days exercise of their power to send for persons and papers, and hear of the matter from witnesses under oath.

This report is a humiliating and sad exhibit of the neglect into which have fallen important public trusts committed to Mr. Gray, and if he can now be tardily convinced, will he now set at work at reformation. Let that reform be thorough and effectual, and commence by the selection of suitable assistants. Sheriff Gray owes it to the county which has placed in his hands the most lucrative office in its gift, that important subordinate posts be filled with suitable men, chosen without fear or favor, and without reference to ties consanguineous or pecuniary. Let the jail be placed in proper hands, Sheriff Gray.

And may we hope that the reform will not stop there. There are deputies about the Sheriff's office who were more fittingly employed if serving the State in another capacity. Cheap men cannot be afforded by the people in these positions, and there are plimps and loafers in Mr. Gray's employ that do him and our county no credit.

Since the work is begun, and is it to be believed that Sheriff Gray will not *now* begin it, let it be thorough. Let us again see the planks of an Augean stable, for the clearing which we solicit the most urgent efforts of this officer.

We do not acquit him of all blame in the neglect which has been the fitting and fostering soil for such rank crop of evils. To urge previous ignorance of these facts is to confess possession of sagacity, which on the first instance and of itself furnishes no very marked ground of fitness for a post of such importance as that held by the present incumbent. A late repentance, however, is better than none at all, and the public will look for its fruits at the jail and the Sheriff's office—we insist upon the latter.

Negotiations with the Mexican Government.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

It is pretty well ascertained that the President has sent instructions to McLane, insisting upon a cession of Lower California by Mexico, in addition to stipulations in the proposed project respecting Tehuantepec and Sonora, and proposing the assumption by the United States, of the payment of claims of our citizens against Mexico, to be settled by a commission; and the payment, in addition, of some millions of dollars to Mexico for such cession, and other stipulations mentioned. The form and phraseology suggested by Mr. McLane for the proposed treaty, have been materially modified and changed.

It is understood that Mr. McLane is to press the session of Lower California as a *sine qua non*, and to exhibit his instructions on that point. It is supposed that this will secure the ultimate acquiescence of Juarez and his Ministers, and the Liberal party generally, and that material aid furnished by the Federal Government to the Liberal party will enable it to triumph over all opponents and establish itself as the permanent Government of Mexico. Without the express authority of both Houses of Congress, the President possesses no power to authorize or allow the troops of the United States to pass the borders of Mexico, and mingle in the contest there.

The invasion of a foreign state, even at the instance of the *de facto* or *de jure* Government of such State, recognized by the United States, is a measure which, under the Constitution, the President does not possess the power to adopt. Nor can he dispense with the neutrality laws, nor authorize their infraction by citizens of the United States, in aid of the Liberal party in Mexico, but, on the contrary he is sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and if he should connive at their violation, he would not only be remiss in his duty, his conduct would exhibit a gross inconsistency to the course he pursued against General Walker, respecting Nicaragua, and would subject him to impeachment.

It is supposed, however, that the money which will be supplied to the Liberal party, as stipulated in the treaty, will answer the wished for object. This cannot, however, be done that here directly from the government of the United States till Congress has made an appropriation for that object. No money whatever has been appropriated by Congress in anticipation of any treaty of any kind, and it is not probable that such appropriations, if granted by the next Congress, could be obtained before the middle of January. If any appropriation should be made, the money will probably have to be raised by a loan.

Forty Thousand People at a Prayer-Meeting.

The Edinburgh *Witness* gives the subjoined account of a very remarkable prayer-meeting, probably the largest ever held since the dawn of the Christian era:

A great Union prayer-meeting, in connection with the present remarkable movement, was held in the open air in Belfast, Ireland, on Wednesday forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock. In order to accommodate all parties, the use of the spacious grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens was obtained for holding the meeting; and as it was well known that many persons from the surrounding country were desirous to be present, special trains of uncommon length were run by the different railway companies. Some idea of the interest felt may be imagined when we state that it is computed that no fewer than fifteen thousand individuals arrived in Belfast, and that from thirty-five to forty thousand persons took part in the present at the services.

The leading streets of the town presented, during midday, a most remarkable aspect, particularly after the arrival of trains. The footways were literally thronged with well dressed and respectable looking people from the country—most among all the negligence and easy-going of pleasure-seeking excursionists, but staid and solemn in demeanor—the country as well as the citier; and the majority with Bibles or hymn-books in their hands, as if proceeding to Sabbath services. On they passed towards the place of meeting, passed the glittering rows of gorgeous shops, and through the fashionable thoroughfares. Thus the living stream—such a stream as was never before witnessed in Belfast—poured onwards for at least two hours, along both sides of the streets.

The scene in the garden grounds is said by the *Banner of Ulster* to have been one of the most striking as well as impressive and animating ever witnessed in the province. The whole space within view from any point was as closely packed as it was well possible to come in at. Even the branches of the trees were taken advantage of by numbers of the junior members of the audience, as the most suitable situations for seeing and hearing; and there, while the sounds of praise were rising from the multitude below, these young worshippers were heard joining in the song of thanksgiving. Nothing of holiday levity—nothing of the thoughtless mirth of youth—was manifest among these; their attention was as marked, and their conduct as well ordered as that of any persons in the vast assemblage. Both as regarded its magnitude, and the deep solemnity and earnest spirit that pervaded it, the meeting is said to have recalled vividly the historic days and scenes of the signing of the "Solemn League and Covenant."

The Rev. John Johnson, of Tullilish, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, presided, and he was supported by the ministers of the different Protestant denominations in and around Belfast. After prayer, the chairman read a chapter from the Holy Scriptures, and then gave out the 100th Psalm; and never before in Belfast did so many voices unite in such hearty accord in singing this favorite song of Zion. Scarcely had the first note been raised on the platform, when it was caught up by the immense assemblage, the majority of the voices combining in surprising and unexpected harmony; and as each stanza closed, the dying away of the cadence, in the far distance of the throng, had an effect at once solemn and thrilling. Short addresses were delivered by ministers and converts, and also by Mr. William Arthur, of Edinburgh. Prayers were also offered up, and verses from hymns sung. As it was impossible for the speakers on the central platform to make themselves heard by the whole of the vast multitude, clergymen and others scattered themselves among them, each forming the centre of a large congregation, which immediately gathered around, joining in devotional exercises.

"At one time there were no less than twenty of these subordinate meetings, numbering from five hundred to one thousand each. Every here and there throughout the immense multitude, while the hymn and the prayer were rising on high, persons were being struck down under a deep and overpowering conviction of sin. In one of some of these circles there could not have been less than twenty persons—chiefly females—apparently under the influence of spiritual visitation, at the same moment; and some of them prostrate upon the sward, and others reclining upon the laps of friends. These were effected in various ways—some weeping bitterly, others under a deep conviction of sin; some crying piteously for mercy; and others unable to utter a word, so thoroughly were their physical faculties in abeyance. In many parts of the garden groups of boys and girls, who had retired from the body of the congregation, ordered in the shape of little meetings for prayer and exhortation among themselves. Some of these were ragged little boys, who had evidently belonged to the outcast classes. One of these cases was that of a little boy, about eleven years old, who, in a very retired part of the garden, engaged in prayer, surrounded by about twenty lads of the same age and class. This lad was, it appears, neglected by his parents, and formerly obtained a scanty livelihood by hawking ballads through the streets; and the tattered garments in which he as well as his companions were arrayed on Wednesday showed that, in that respect, their prospects in life had not much improved.

"At the close of the general meeting, one of the ministers of the town, who has moved a great deal among the juvenile population, was surrounded by a large assemblage of boys, who ultimately formed themselves into a procession, and marched into town, singing

'Oh! that will be joyful'

Many of these children evidently belonged to the lowest classes of society. A portion of the procession, which divided from the rest, on arriving at the Pound district, ceased to sing till they had passed its dangerous precincts, and and resumed their song when they passed into Townsend street. The immense concourse of people left the gardens in the most orderly manner—the majority of them evidently impressed with the conviction that it was a good for them to have been there.' A few manufactories and other places of business were closed for the day, in order to allow the workers to join in the above services."

Railroad Matters.

The New York *Herald* says of the New York and Erie Railroad affairs: The leading event in the railroad world has been the successful application of Judge Duer for the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Erie Railroad for a Receiver for that property. The application was made, it is understood, in the interest of the company itself, against which heavy judgment had lately been issued in counties along the line of the road. The appointment of a Receiver will protect the property for the present, and secure positions, and there are pimps and loafers in Mr. Gray's employ that do him and our county no credit.

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The Great Race.

We learn from a private dispatch, that the trot to-day over the Eclipse Course between Flora Temple and Princess was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2.32, 2.31, and 2.35.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THIRSTY ROD WHEAT.—Since conscientious distillers got to putting strychnine into their coppers to get more whiskey out of the same quantity of grain, some how or other it happens there are more inquests than formerly. Time was when drunkenness might be a slow, lingering affair, but now the fire burns out the boilers in a very brief period. A few years of tippling and down comes the house the drunkard lives in, a wreck. Delirium tremens don't come as often as it used to; or rather when it comes it does not go away again, and the Coroner will generally save himself time and run no risks by looking about for a jury, in most cases where a poor wretch who has been tippling with this thirty-rod whisky drops down, for the fall is to rise no more. These instances occur almost every week. The latest transpired on Monday night, when Coroner James held an inquest on the body of the wife of Michael Treby, who lived in the upper story of No. 20, Adams street. The husband of the deceased is a workman in the employ of the Gas Company. He went to his work in the morning at six o'clock, leaving his wife in bed. When he returned last evening he found her lying dead upon the floor, with her head in a box.

The woman was seen alive on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Welch, who lives in the same building. The deceased was a woman of weak constitution, and of very intemperate habits. There was no mark of violence upon her person. The verdict of the jury was that she came to her death by excessive drinking.

6th. That there is no evidence before the jury of any improper conduct existing between the prisoners and the officers.

7th. That it is due to the Sheriff, jailor, and others connected therewith, to say that so far as cleanliness, diet, &c., of the prisoners is concerned, it is highly commendable to all concerned.

8th. We, the Grand Jury, therefor, beg leave to recommend that, between certain fixed hours, on certain week days only, visitors be admitted, and then only by permission of the sheriff or jailor. Also,

That during the hours for the admission of visitors, the prisoners be confined in their cells, and only allowed to hold communication with visitors in the presence of the officers.

The Grand Jury believe the abuses enumerated are to be ascribed more to a desire to be lenient, than to any wilful dereliction of duty on the part of the Sheriff, or his subordinates, who have charge of the Jail, but a slight departure from discretion in this respect, has resulted in the above abuses, and like all other abuses, they have grown to become monstrous and glaring, and call loudly at the hands of the Sheriff for a prompt and thorough reform.

[Signed.]

J. H. GRAY, Foreman,	NICHOLAS KASTLER,
HENRY WILLARD,	GEORGE PETERMAN,
T. B. BOTSFORD,	GEORGE C. WHITNEY,
G. M. SPEARS,	HENRY DUPUY,
NOAH SUTCHVANT,	L. L. ANTOUN,
MYRON D. DOWNS,	ISAAC SPEER,
HIRAM CRESSEBRO,	DANIEL SINCLAIR,
B. B. HEGOLE,	C. V. WITTLER,
GEORGE W. DOLE,	W. H. WHEELER,
MATTHEW LAFLIN,	H. BARNES.
H. L. FULTON,	

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ 10,000 acres choice Iowa lands to exchange for merchandize and personal property, or will sell low for cash. Address P. O. Box 5490. aug15-15tx

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are superior for all manufacturing purposes.

Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.

Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.

Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.

Are much cheaper because they earn much more money.

Are just the machine for family use.

A. W. HARRIS, Agent,
No. 66 Lake Street.

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, Gold and Eastern money.

L. E. ALEXANDER & Co., Bankers,
South West corner of Lake and Clark sts.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in the Sewing Machines. It *hems, folds, tucks and gathers.* The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they must supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. je21-2mo

IMMENSE BUSINESS.—I. M. Singer & Co., are still extending their business operations by the erection of a new and elegant building for manufacturing their new A machines, which have lately acquired such popularity in a great many families in the West.

They have sold of this style of Machine, within the last sixty days, three thousand six hundred and seventy, and of *all* the varieties manufactured by them, seven thousand two hundred and forty, during the same time. But few have ever been made in this branch of business, in the same length of time. The latest improvement designated as the A Machine, has recently been examined by the best mechanics in the United States, and pronounced by them to be the best piece of mechanism they had ever seen. Call at the saleroom, No. 66 Lake street, and judge for yourselves, when we feel assured that you will at once decide that the merits and capacity of this Machine for family work are unequalled. au4-1w

QUESTION! QUESTION! QUESTION!—While Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's agents are quarreling as to which company has sold the greatest number of machines outside of Chicago, the "dear people" in Chicago, are examining all kinds, and then purchasing L. Cornell & Co.'s new Family Sewing Machines and Universal Hemmers, at the rate of twenty-five to thirty a week, and are now boasting over their neighbors who have unwisely paid three times the money for a machine no better than those at 153 Lake street. au5-5t

OFFICE OF THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET—GEO. R. CRITTENDEN, AGENT.—Mr. A. W. Harris, agent for I. M. Singer & Co. in this city, having published (July 9th) under the head of "*Immense Business*," that I. M. Singer & Co. had made and "sold during the last sixty days Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Sewing Machines," and as this statement is calculated to mislead the public by putting the number of machines made and sold in this time too many by over 5,000, according to the following quarterly statement of I. M. Singer & Co. themselves, and desiring that the public may have a fair, reliable and correct statement of the number of sewing machines made and sold by I. M. Singer, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson, beg leave to submit the enclosed letter from E. Howe, Jr., (patentee of a part common to all machines,) to whom is rendered by each company, *quarterly*, a correct account of the machines sold, and to whom is paid a license fee on each.

447 Broome Street, New York, }
July 29th, 1859. }

GEO. R. CRITTENDEN, Esq.—Dear Sir:

Below I send you the number of Sewing Machines sold by the three firms of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Co., and I. M. Singer & Co. The quarterly returns do not come in at the same time from all, but I send you the last returns rendered, viz:

Wheeler & Wilson, manufacturing Co., returned May 1st, 1859, 5945 machines sold in the United States and Territories and 195 exported.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., returned May 1st, 1859, 2800 machines sold in the United States and Territories and 140 exported.

I. M. Singer & Co., returned July 1, 1859, 2721 Machines sold in the United States and Territories and 568 exported.

The above is a *true* and *correct* account as their quarterly returns.

Respectfully yours, E. Howe, Jr.
aug8-2w

DIED.

August 4th, of Consumption, Mrs. CELESTIA T., wife of H. H. Wheeler, in her 42d year.

☞ New York City and Kingston papers please copy.

Of Cholera Infantum, on the 6th inst., WALTER ANSON, aged on the 7th inst., CHARLES FREDERICK, children of Elphalet and Mary J. G. Wood, of this city, aged 7 months.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

NATIONAL FAIR,

CHICAGO, Sept. 12th to 17th, 1859.

Official Notices.

☞ Persons who have made offers for Refreshment stands, will please call at the office, Tremont House, and at 3 the papers.

REMOVAL.—We have removed our stock of Goods to the
NEW STORE,
129.....South Water Street.....129
(the Block East of our Old Stand.)
au9 WM. LITTLE & CO.

MATTERS AT THE CHICAGO JAIL.

Report of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court.

To His Honor the Recorder of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago:

Whereas, in consequence of the statements that have appeared from time to time before the public, and the current rumors afloat, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Gray, the Sheriff of Cook County, in relation to the keeping of prisoners in Cook County Jail.

We, the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court deemed the subject of sufficient importance to demand an investigation. After a thorough investigation of the subject, from the evidence that has been brought before us, we find the following facts to be well established.

1st. That there is very little, if any, regular system or discipline established in the jail, for complete and efficient government of the prisoners.

2d. That a person who stands indicted for the crime of murder has been allowed his liberty to an extent that is, in our opinion, entirely unwarrantable, and that he is allowed more freedom in the jail than is allowed to other inmates charged with less heinous offences; that female as well as male prisoners are, to say the least, have been allowed to visit him in his cell, a practice which, if not disgraceful, is at least highly improper.

3d. That in one instance at least two parties who are implicated in the same crime have been kept together in the same rooms while awaiting their trial, a practice in our opinion well calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

4th. That the practice of allowing visitors to mingle with the prisoners promiscuously without the scrutiny and precautions usually practiced in institutions of this kind, has been indulged in entirely too much.

5th. That prisoners have also been allowed access to the apartments where the wood is stored, in which apartment are also left an axe and a wood saw, implements which in themselves are harmless, but in the hands of a gang of desperadoes are truly formidable weapons for breaking jail or for mutiny among the prisoners.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Mistake Corrected.

To the Editors of the Press and Tribune:

LOCKPORT, August 9th.—The statement in the city papers that two span of the sequeduct at Ottawa were swept away Friday night, is a mistake. The water was drawn off to make some repairs. Boats passed over it Saturday night.

JNO. B. PASSOS, Gen'l. Sup't.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The steamship Hammonia has arrived. She left Southampton on the 26th ult., and brings London papers of that morning. The London Times of Tuesday gives the preliminaries of the peace of Villafranca, as follows:

The two Sovereigns of France and Austria will favor the creation of an Italian confederation. That confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of France his rights in Lombardy, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which rights the Emperor of France will hand over to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia forms part of the Italian confederation, but remains under the crown of Austria.

The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena return under conditions granting a general amnesty. Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indispensable reforms. A full and complete amnesty is to be granted to all popes.

The corvette Plymouth arrived at Davenport on the 23d ult. The ship Ocina, from Calcutta, for London, has been lost at sea. Twenty of her crew and passengers were drowned. The London *Times* of the 25th says that four notices are offered in the House of Commons on subjects connected with the military and naval defences of the British Empire.

The Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The following particulars are given regarding the great cricket match of 22 Americans to 11 English:

The names of the eleven players from the mother country, who are now called the "all England 11," are those who will probably arrive in this country in the early part of next month, are as follows: Coffin, Carpenter, Diver, Grundy, Jackson, Lillywhite, Locker, Parr, Stephenson, Willsher and Wisden.

The Americans have not yet decided upon the 22 who are to contend against those world renowned players, but the choice from a series of matches will be the Old England, against 22 of Montreal, at that city. The second match will be between the Canadian 22 selected by the St. George's Cricket Club, and will be played at Hoboken. The 3d and 4th match will be the Old England against 22 of the Philadelphia Club, played at Philadelphia. The 4th match will be Old England, 11 selected by the Montreal Club, and 11 selected by the St. George's Club of this city.

The match will take place at Montreal. Since the above arrangements have been made the funds necessary for a fifth match have been guaranteed. This match will in all probability be played at Hoboken. The Old England 11 vs. Eleven of all England and Twenty two of Upper Canada about the latter part of September.

Proceedings in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is stated that during the late term of U. S. Circuit Court, in Alabama, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which prescribes fines and imprisonment for engaging in or aiding and abetting the importation of slaves into the jurisdiction of the U. S., as the law of 1820, which makes the offence piracy, to be visited with death, does not in express language repeal the former Statute. A grave question has arisen, involving the point whether there can be any choice of the above mentioned punishments while public sentiment at the South is against, the greater juries have, it is said expressed a disposition to render verdicts carrying with them the punishment of imprisonment. The opinion is entertained here among distinguished gentlemen that in view of all the facts, and notwithstanding the published rules of interpreting statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

General News Items.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.—Judge Mason of the Supreme Court has resigned his position for the appointment of a Receiver for the Erie Railroad Company.

A private telegram from Memphis says that Emerson Ethridge is elected to Congress in the IXth District.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, via New Orleans, on the 8th, says that Sam Houston is certainly elected Governor.

The earnings of the Central Road during the month of July were nearly $53,000 in excess of the same time last year. The six months dividend of 3 ₱ cent. amounts to $620,000 after the payment of which, there will be a balance of over $140,000 on hand.

Arrival of the Arabia.

SACKVILLE, Aug. 9.—The steamer Arabia from Liverpool on the 30th, arrived at Halifax at half-past two this afternoon. Her news, which is three days later, is chiefly been expressed, and will be due here at an early hour to-morrow morning, too late, however, for the Wednesday morning papers.

Pennsylvania Politics.

TYRONE, Pa. Aug. 9.—Col. S. W. Hall was today unanimously nominated by the People's party for the State Senate from this district.

Rain in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—The continued rains induce fears of injury to the growing cotton crops.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms by applying at 84 Adams st. au7-1w

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room with board for a gentleman and wife in the central location, 92 Lasalle street, corner of Washington. au7-1w

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms for one or two families, and two furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board in a small private family, in a desirable location, by applying at 76 South Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue. jy26-1mo

TO MILLERS.—FLOUR BARRELS.

I am now prepared to furnish any persons in quantity of Barrels, Flour Packages, &c., on short contracts to furnish Mills (in the city or country) for the season at fair prices.

Also—BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.

Oak and Pine Lumber on hand and for sale up to 20 ft. furnished upon short notice. Also, a good assortment of LUMBER, SHINGLES and LATH always on hand. Inquire at EASTMAN'S Lumber Yard, office West Water between Franklin and Washington streets. A few cords property wanted for lards.

au2-2w-s30

BOCKEE, PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 33 South Water street,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

3000 Gals.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859.

AFRICAN LABOR—SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

The accounts which reach us of the frequent landing of cargoes of freshly imported Africans upon our coasts, and of their dispersion among the planters of the extreme Southern States, do not furnish the only evidence of a settled purpose on the part of the Southern Democracy to change the policy of the government with respect to the Slave trade. To engage in that trade in the face of existing laws declaring it to be piracy, and while the Convention between the governments of the United States and Great Britain for the maintenance of vessels of war upon the coast of Africa for its suppression, continues to be observed, is attended with more or less risk; and it is not probable that those who have entered upon it as a business pursuit would have done so did they not have full faith in the early removal of these restrictions. By the aid of their Democratic brethren in the free States they are enabled in good part to evade the law of Congress against the infernal traffic; but it is no part of their intention to be reduced to the necessity of always taking those precautions which are requisite to that end. Nothing but an open field—an unconditional repeal of the offensive law—will satisfy them, and this they are determined sooner or later to have. We do not anticipate any direct movement towards this end in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Charleston next year. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not demanded by the Baltimore Convention of 1852, but the Democracy carried that measure triumphantly in 1854. Its adoption as a part of the party creed in 1852, would have defeated the election of Mr. Pierce and indefinitely postponed, if not forever prevented, its passage. So the incorporation into the Charleston platform of a demand for the repeal of the laws against the African Slave Trade, would render the success of the ticket which will then and there be put in nomination, an impossibility. This the Democracy know perfectly, and they will maintain a profound silence upon the very question in which they feel the deepest interest. Nevertheless, should they dupe the North into their support and so retain the federal government in their own keeping, they will just as assuredly repeal those laws before the Presidential election of 1864, as they did the Missouri Compromise in 1854.

It is only necessary for the South to approximate unanimity of sentiment upon this subject, to secure the co-operation of their brethren at the North, and to find some leader of the latter who will, like Douglas in 1854, initiate and head the movement in Congress. This would have been done during the present administration, were the South united upon the subject. The movement is only delayed until the South is ripe for it, and it will not be postponed a moment beyond that event, if the Democracy be permitted to triumph in 1860.

This subject is more talked of at the South at the present time than any other. It occupies more of the attention of the newspapers and of the public men than do the nominations to be made at Charleston or the platform upon which the nominees shall stand. The public mind of that section is thus becoming familiarized with the idea, while the occasional landing of a cargo of Africans is rendering them equally familiar with the practice. Among the agencies which are being employed to this end, we are led to give the chief place in point of importance and efficiency to the African Labor-Supply Association,

This Association was organized at the Southern Commercial Convention held at Vicksburg in May last. J. D. B. DeBow, a well-known statistician and writer upon the political economy of Slaveholding, is President of the Association; and it is claimed that its members are among the most intelligent and reputable citizens of the South. The necessity which gave rise to the organization, as set forth by its President, is substantially this: The labor-supply at the South is lamentably inadequate to the rich, almost boundless and but partially occupied, domain in its possession or within its reach that such labor as the Republican flag of this government attracts to the country, expends and exhausts itself exclusively in developing, extending and building up the free States where it does not come in competition with servile and, hence, degraded labor—that European labor is not the labor which the South wants, because it cannot adapt itself to the condition of the South—that the natural increase of the slave population does not keep pace with the demand for labor—that being thus cut off from all the ordinary sources of supply, the South has but one resource left, viz:—to look to the "barbarian hosts of the father-land of its present labor-system" for the sinews, the thews and muscles, which, under compulsion, will build up the States identified with the system of servile labor to those colossal proportions already reached by the free-labor States.

Organized upon this basis—the necessities of the South—the African Labor-Supply Association have gone zealously to work, to create that unanimity of sentiment in the slave-holding states, which is alone necessary to secure the co-operation of the Northern Democracy in the repeal of the laws against the African Slave Trade. To this end, books, pamphlets, speeches, and newspaper articles, under the auspices of the Association, are being scattered profusely all over the South, in which the following propositions are speciously set forth and enforced: (1). The small proprietors and non-slaveholders are assured that the tendency of the present order of things is to consolidate into fewer and fewer hands the entire control of the present labor-supply and all of its natural increase; and that such a tendency can alone be counteracted, and their own state and condition greatly improved by the opening of a new source of supply which, from its comparative cheapness, will be within their reach and adapted to the inferior lands within their possession or accessible to them. (2) The larger proprietors—the aristocracy of the South—are assured that should this proposed transfer of a few millions of savages from Africa depreciate the value of their slaves and the products of their labor, their condition will at least be improved in this—that "the basis of slavery will be enlarged and be brought to embrace, in a direct and tangible interest, every member of the community, while its area will at the same time be widened by the introduction of new states interested in its maintenance, and by the retention of those now upon the "border and believed to be in jeopardy." They are a so told that with the increase of labor will come the population and the capital necessary to direct and control it, creating a general condition of prosperity which must result upon themselves. But if dissatisfied with advantages of this doubtful character, the large proprietors are reminded that the price of slaves heretofore has not decreased in the ratio of increased supply, but that the reverse has been the case, both as to the price of slaves and slave products—that there are natural and necessary limitations upon the proposed means of supply which must tend to distribute the increase very equally and regularly over a long period, and cause it to be felt more in *retaining* slave property at its present figures than in producing a *decline* from them. They are further reminded that while the demand for slave products is a constantly increasing quantity, represented by the growing civilization of the unnumbered millions of Europe and Asia, the present capacity of supply is nearly a fixed quantity; and that if the do not accede to the plan for increasing that supply by new importations from Africa, free labor will enter into competition against servile, in which event the monopoly now held by the large slaveholders will be broken down, and their slave property fall to ruinous values upon their hands.

Thus the two classes—the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders are plied with arguments to prove that the interests of their respective classes lie in the direction of the revival of the African Slave Trade. If there be a class uninfluenced by these sordid considerations, and who still insist for adherence to the present laws against it, the Association has a whole magazine of arguments to direct against their objections. These are reminded that slavery rests upon no such basis now, even in their own minds, as it was believed to stand upon in the days of Jefferson and Wilberforce; that as in the days of the latter, it was believed to be both morally and politically wrong, and only to be tolerated for the time because it had been forced upon us, and of the difficulties of getting rid of it, so now it is believed by the South to be neither morally nor politically wrong, but that it has the sanction of custom in all countries and in all time, and that this human ordination is but the transcript of divine law; that an argument directed against the importation of Africans into the country is a semi-abolition argument, which may be successfully turned against the theory upon which all classes at the South—divines as well as politicians—have agreed to rest the rightfulness of the institution; that if the African Slave Trade is wrong the Domestic Slave Trade is wrong also, and that the abolition of the latter would inevitably lead in time to the abolition of slavery.

Such is the nature of the arguments and inducements which the African Labor-Supply Association are industriously engaged in presenting to the minds of the people of the South. To suppose they will not prove effectual in accomplishing the purpose intended, would be to betray an inexcusable ignorance of the changes in sentiment that have already taken place at the South on the subject, and a want of appreciation of the facts which render hopeless any attempt to make head against an organized effort in behalf of slavery, in the presence of that institution. A reign of terror is the inevitable result of such effort; and the day is not far distant when the men who controvert the doctrines of this Labor-Supply Association will be denounced at the South as Abolitionists, just as those persons are now who entertain doubts as to the moral rightfulness of enslaving their fellow men, or who oppose slavery upon economic considerations. There is no help for it but that the South will in a little time present an unbroken front in favor of the repeal of our laws against the African Slave Trade.—There is just as little reason to doubt, that when it reaches this degree of unanimity, the Democracy of the North will march up to the requirements of their Southern brethren, as they have always done before, and erase this last memorial of the nation's condemnation of Slavery from our statutes. Either Republicanism must triumph, and triumph soon, or the settled policy of Democracy will be, that the Government cannot in anywise lay its hands upon Slavery, except in the capacity of a protector.

GOV. WISE'S LETTER.

If no importance is given in Illinois to the last letter of Gov. WISE, wherein he claims the Charleston nomination, it is not because Mr. Douglas' friends are not anxious for the success of their man; but because Wise is regarded hereabouts as a fussy, garullous old scold, whose ambitious cavortings in the public press and on the stump provoke nothing more serious than ridicule. That such a screecher of bad English, such a bundle of lucifer matches, such a mass of fire and tow, should be seriously proposed for the highest Executive office of the Republic has always been regarded as a capital joke. That he should take the proposition in earnest and set about writing and bawling himself into notice, is the only natural and not the least ludicrous feature in the farce.

STRIKE, THEN LIE.

Gov. Reeder used to say that the policy pursued by the Border Ruffians toward the Free State men in Kansas was this: "Strike, then Lie." We publish this morning extracts from two letters from Paris—one to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, and the other to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*—from which the reader will see that the same policy is inaugurated in France, and that Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour are those against whom it is directed. The blow was the betrayal of Italy by the peace of Villa France; the lies just begin to be heard from.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee met at Springfield a few days ago, and after a brief and unsatisfactory session, adjourned, leaving Ex-Auditor T. H. CAMPBELL and ENOCH MOORE to continue the Committee's researches into the monetary affairs of the State. Nothing more was done in relation to the Canal Check Fraud, and no inquiry was made into the funding of the McAllister & Stebbins bonds, though the latter was urged by the State officers charged by the Democracy with malfeasance in relation to the matter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ITALY AND FRANCE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. *Ximes Paramount*, or the Challenge of Barletta. A Historical Novel, by Massimo d'Azeglio. 1 vol 12 mo. pp. 388. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., Chicago: W. B. Keen.

A sketch of the more important events in the career of this distinguished author appeared in the daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE of the 4th instant, in connection with Count Cavour and the protracted controversy between Sardinia and Rome, ending in the virtual separation of Church and State in that kingdom. Massimo Taparella, Marquis d'Azeglio was born at Turin, Oct. 2, 1798. At the instance of his father he entered the army at an early age, but left it shortly afterwards to gratify his taste in literary, and artistic pursuits. His marriage with a daughter of the Milanese author, Alessandro Manzoni, one of the first of Italian tragic and lyric poets, confirmed his talent for authorship. *Ettore Fieramosca*, the work just issued by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., was his first work, published in 1833. It was followed in 1841 by *Nicolo de' Lapi*. These works gave d'Azeglio the position of the first contemporary writer of fiction in Italy and designated him as a worthy regenerator of the glory which faded with the palmy days of the Medici and Este. Notwithstanding his success as a novelist, d'Azeglio betook himself to the studio, where he produced some of the best paintings in oil to which modern Italian art has given birth. He subsequently wrote a political pamphlet, *degli ultimi casi di Romagna*, treating of the revolutions which followed the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty in Italy. A complete edition of his works appeared at Turin in 1851. But it is chiefly as an honest and sagacious statesman that d'Azeglio lays claim to the recognition of the world. As Minister of Finance and Premier of the Sardinian government he carried through some of the wisest reforms which have blessed the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, and raised it to the position of a considerable European Power. The most important of these were the abolition of the Church tithes and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularization of education—a detailed account of which our readers have already seen. These measures brought the wrath of Rome upon the heads of the whole Sardinian government, except the King, who, according to Romish theories is incapable of doing any wrong except as he is led astray by evil-minded ministers. But d'Azeglio pushed his reforms with a firm hand and executed them with prudence and moderation. In 1852 he resigned and was succeeded by Cavour. From that period until the present year his time has been given to travel, study, society, literature and painting. We hear of him now as the leader of the revolutionary movement in the Papal Legations, his headquarters being at Bologna, whence he has issued a proclamation, calling on the people to cast off their allegiance to the Pope and place themselves under the protection of Sardinia.—The critical position of the people of the Legations is greatly ameliorated and strengthened by the presence of d'Azeglio in their midst, whose wisdom and practical ability are a guarantee against revolutionary excesses on the one hand and the vengeance of the Pope on the other.

Ettore Fieramosca is a tale founded on the famour Challenge of Barletta. In 1503 the French under the Duke of Nemours laid seige to Barletta a fortified town of Naples on the Adriatic coast. On the 16th of February in that year, in pursuance of a challenge, a battle was fought between eleven French and an equal number of Spanish knights. The chief the former was the illustrious Bayard, the Chevalier "without fear and without reproach." The leader of the other party was the famous Prospero Colonna. At the first onset seven of the French champions were unhorsed, but Bayard and his three remaining comrades fought with such consummate skill that the tournament ended in a drawn battle. D'Azeglio's tale gives a complete and accurate account of this transaction, its antecedents and consequences. Many historical personages are introduced with great effect, among others Cæsar Borgia, the master of ceremonies in the carnival of poison and daggers which gave Italy such ghastly distinction in the sixteenth century, and Vittoria Colonna, the muse of poetry and the exemplar of all graceful accomplishments of the same period. D'Azeglio has made the best use of these abundant materials, yet a political tinge is the crowning feature of *Ettore Fieramosca*—the whole composition being kindled by the sentiment of patriotic integrity. The author is counted as a conservative by the Marinists. Hence the translator takes occasion, needlessly as we think, to dedicate his volume "to those true Americans who think justly of Italian virtue, who, alive to Italian misfortunes, do not expect Italian social regeneration from blood, stiletto, or conspiracy, but from order, law, mutual respect and from the revival of Italian wisdom, and of Italian valor." His preface in which he "thinks Louis Napoleon honest" in his effort to put an end to Austrian domination in the peninsula, will suggest the fact that it went to press before the close of Villafranca was announced.

COOPER'S NOVELS. THE PILOT.—A Tale of the Sea, by J. Fenimore Cooper. THE BRAVO.—A Tale by J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated by drawings from F. O. C. Darley. New York: W. A. Townsend & Co. Chicago, W. B. Keen, as agent for Illinois.

These elegant volumes are a continuation of the superb edition of Cooper's novels, undertaken by Messrs. Townsend & Co. The previous volumes, noticed at length in our columns, are the Spy, Red Rover, the Pioneers, the Last of the Mohicans and Wyandotte or the Hutted Knoll. We need give no extended notice of works so well known and so widely popular as the Pilot and the Bravo. The romantic perils of Long Tom Coffin and the skill and precision with which the Pilot navigated his endangered craft along the English coast, constitute one of the most fascinating tales in the language of the Saxon race. We have always preferred Cooper's nautical romances, particularly the Pilot, Red Rover and Water Witch, to the best of his Indian tales. Even the Bravo, whose adventures lie among the lagunes of Venice, has for us a fascination surpassing the feats of Leather-stocking. The new edition of Messrs. Townsend & Co. has met with a flattering recognition in England. The London *Orbis* of July 23d, says: "This most handsome edition—for doubtless it will be continued—is well worthy of the great novelist of America. The type, paper and print are each equally admirable, and remind us in some degree, of the very choice edition of Scott, which is now being published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. We prophesy no short existence for Cooper's novels. In years, perhaps centuries, to come, when each American swamp and mountain shall have become a garden—when the red man, and even the traces of him, will have disappeared—when mountains will have become valleys, and valleys mountains—Cooper's works will be read as giving the clearest, happiest insight into the early life of American settlers and aborigines. Each day lessens the chance of any similar series of novels being again written; and supposing that a second Cooper could arise in America, the materials for similar descriptions would (or certainly soon will) be wanting. We have seldom seen a more beautiful edition of any novelist than that of Cooper's published, and we distrust it will be as successful in England as on the American continent."

MILCH COWS AND DAIRY FARMING; comprising the best Breeds, Breeding and Management in health and disease of dairy stock; with a full explanation of Guenon's Method; the culture of forage plants, and the production of Milk, butter and Cheese. Embodying the most recent improvements, and adapted to Farms on the United States and British Provinces; with a treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland; to which is added, Hoffman's system of Dairy Management. By CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; author of a "Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants," etc. Liberally illustrated. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. Chicago, W. B. Keen.

OUR UTAH CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP FLOYD, UTAH, July 12th, 1859.

[We have from our Utah correspondent the following circular to be attempted to be passed on the U. S. Treasury in terms of forged checks, the plate for which was engraved by Mr. Kennie, an account of whose trial we printed yesterday.] Editors PRESS and TRIBUNE:

It has been known here, for several weeks, that the work of counterfeiting checks on the United States Treasury was being carried on by some persons, to the public unknown. Measures were at once taken to expose the matter, and on Saturday last we succeeded in arresting one of those engaged in it while yet in his bed in the little town of Fairfield, near this garrison; and the following morning I was general in regard to Postmaster Cook of Chicago. The Postmaster-General demandr his removal; the President insists upon retaining him.

—On the authority of a private letter, which arrived by the Pérsia, from an intimate personal friend of the novelist, we are glad to announce that Cooper is now in Italy, and will visit this country during the ensuing autumn, and give the readings from his own works that have been so successful in England.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

—The Louisville *Journal* states that John Young Brown, Esq., member of Congress elect from the Fifth District of Kentucky, will not be qualified by age to take his seat at the first session of the present Congress. The Constitution prescribes that no person can be member of the House of Representatives who is under twenty-five years of age. Mr. Brown was elected over a Democratic competitor, Mr. Jewett.

—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Shortly after Sickles was acquitted several wealthy gentlemen of his in this city started a subscription for a fund to pay his traveling expenses in Europe until the commencement of the next Congressional session, by which time it was hoped that the unpleasant notoriety attaching to the man would have greatly subsided, and that the adventures of travel would have repaired his shattered health and spirits. The fund was to have been $12,000, and $8,000 were subscribed, and the subscription was still going on. I understand, when the news of Sickles' reconciliation with his wife alienated his friends, and put an end to the movement. One Democratic politician had set down his name for $1,000."

—The Rev. A. C. Gangooly, the somewhat famous Brahmin preacher, who was recently quite a "lion" among the visitors at Saratoga, was refused a place at the table of the Glen House, on account of his color, while on a visit to the White Mountains, the other day. The Boston *Transcript*, which publishes a communication from the insulted and incensed Brahmin, says that "he is about the color of Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and does not look so much like one of the African race as Senator Pearce, of Maryland," or, it may be added, Chief Justice Taney.

—Among the passengers by the Africa to Liverpool were Prof. Stowe, of Andover, his wife, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and their youngest daughter. Prof. Stowe will return in October, and Mrs. Stowe will spend the year in traveling. Her twin daughters are in Paris, and her son Frederick and Mr. Scoville, of Andersen, have also gone to Europe, with the intention of making a pedestrian tour of the continent.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them as citizens to "oppose the errors from their pulpits "a strong warning against the opera, the theatre, circus, and other amusements of a similar nature," which, he says, are now a real scandal to that city and the country districts.

—Mrs. Juliana P. Dodridge, widow of the Hon. Philip Dodridge, who formerly represented the Wheeling (Va.) District in Congress, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Meek, in Liverpool, Illinois, on the 22d ult. The deceased was in the eighty-second year of her age.

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Reverent Sir: I forbid the Bands of Marrige between Edword Bluitt and Mary Ann Howell the reason is he is under age, and she Have got a husband alive and she went away from him; He is in Carrolton, and she is with her mokell, so you can not Marry them sir, and Dursent.

—Ben. F. Hallett can't be the Democratic candidate for Governor, for the Boston *Pilot* has discovered that he wrote "Six Months in a Convent," and has inculcated a Know-Nothing spirit. Of course, therefore, he is out of the ring, for the office-holders without their Irish backers would make a very insignificant synod in Massachusetts. The *Pilot* favors B. F. Butler, who has always been true to the "foreign element."

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Mr. Hillard of the Boston *Courier* writes from London that "Mr. Sumner is there in better health than I have seen him in at any time since the outrage upon him. Mr. Motley is also here, receiving those social attentions which will always follow so high a literary reputation as that which he has earned."

THE CAUSES OF THE PEICE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]

PARIS, July 20.

The great work of peace was precipitated by three circumstances. First, the ardor of the Emperor Napoleon at the idea of continuing a war which would necessarily and immediately induce another, and then a series of these dreadful scenes of carnage at which his heart revolted; which his humane feelings could not so much as contemplate, for the aspect of the horrors which in the previous battles had produced to his immortal honor unmanned him. The second was that he had discovered that under color of laboring for the elevation of his Sovereign, Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont, Count Cavour, the King's Foreign Minister and well chosen instrument, was engaged in a design to revolutionize all Italy, to form an Empire for his master. And thirdly, that His Majesty Napoleon III. had equally become aware that Germany, which owing to the Prince Regent of Prussia, had throughout the war adopted a line of conduct the most contemptible vacillation, or false, as some deem it, was actually on the point of a demonstration in favor of Austria. These were the causes of the Peace and of the precipitate manner of its conclusion.

It is now unquestionable that the feelings, the sympathies, the very sex even, of the Emperor Napoleon were, notwithstanding that indomitable and chivalric personal courage of which he had given proof, so severely affected as to produce indisposition. I have more than once in my correspondence said that the man Victor Emmanuel, for whom, to redeem his promise, the Emperor Napoleon had given to Italy and braved all the obvious probable consequences of his fidelity, contemplated not the freedom of the Italians, as he had promised the Emperor, but the construction of a great Kingdom over which he would rule in such fashion and form as did his prototype Peter the Great, over the Muscovites, on whom, in his inferior qualities he in reality marvelously resembles. The discovery sealed his fate. The Emperor deemed it impossible to avoid doing something for him, while he felt compelled also to reduce Austrian power in Italy, which had been so infamously and so impolitically exercised. He therefore accepted the cession of Lombardy to himself, but having undertaken the war without interested motives, and yielding to the double reason I have just given, he immediately handed it over to Victor Emmanuel, but literally to hold only during good behavior.

In one part of his scheme, especially, the Emperor has baffled Victor Emmanuel. I mean the prostration of the Papacy and the extinction of religion—not its change to any other, the *pacificateur* of peace, you will have observed Victor Emmanuel was not named. In the actual conclusion of it, the two Emperors only figure, but it appears, by subsequent declarations, that Victor Emmanuel is to be admitted into conference with the Emperors of the French and of Austria for finally arranging Italy, but only as a dummy. His lot is carved out for him. He must be well behaved, or, as I have said above, that which has been given to him will be withdrawn. Although, however, it must be confessed he has received more, and is better off than such a coarse, ordinary, cunning, grasping, selfish prince as Napoleon deserves for all the mischief he has occasioned. Brave as a wild bull, he has not the intellect of any one of the dashing, dare-devil, reckless, irresistible, and I will add, lamented, Zouaves, who, to the number of ten thousand, have fallen in giving success to his machinations.

You will find so much about the third point that I made in my last (I mean about the probability of "German Interference") in the papers that accompany this, that I will only say, that never in this world did a respectable, a great power become so completely *deconsidéré*, fall so positively into contempt, as has Prussia, by her will not say cowardice, but irresolution and inconsistency, and insincerity, throughout the contest just so happily, so miraculously, brought to an end by the glorious issue of it.

The foregoing views of our correspondent, are confirmed in the following, which we extract from the N. Y. *Express*:

M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier des Etats Unis*, and one of the best informed of the writers for the American press, ascribes the recent peace among other things, to a serious misunderstanding between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. Napoleon felt offended because his personal gallantry and that of his army at the battle of Palestro were not noticed in Napoleon's Order of the Day. His anger was extreme, that at the battle of Magenta he delayed to occupy the position assigned him, and left the Imperial Guard to sustain for two hours, unsupported, the shock of the Austrian army. He nearly lost the battle by his delay, and the Emperor did not hesitate to charge him with it as he believed it was done on purpose

The King of Piedmont became so distrustful, that when Napoleon announced the hour for entering Milan in triumph, he arrived only two hours ahead of time, fearing that the French Emperor would make the entry alone. These details came from Victor Emmanuel himself, who told them in conversation with one of the Directors of the Lombard Railroad.

M. Gaillardet writes also that though the Milanese hailed the advent of the French with enthusiasm, the reception became colder as they penetrated Lombardy. When the Austrians approached Brescia, the capital of Solferino, the inhabitants replaced the Austrian flags, which they had kept in reserve. In the country the peasantry showed no good will to the people.

In spite of the talk about the enthusiasm of the Italian patriots, there were very few enlistments—except the five or six thousand patriots, mostly exiles, under Garribaldi. The population did not rise and take arms, as the proclamation of Napoleon invited them to do. On the other hand the Lombard troops in the Austrian army were faithful to their colors; and it was the regiments almost exclusively Italian that fought most desperately against the French at Marignan. It was only when vanquished and about to be crushed that they cried *Evica l'Italia*, in order to get quarter.

While the peasantry cursed the liberating army, the shop-keepers and traders of Piedmont made ample profits by enormities, charging shameless prices for everything.

Count Cavour was counteracting the policy of Napoleon, and was secretly arming in order to be ready for events, for the effect must be great upon the election in this State. Whether the official returns confirm this or not—one hundred guns are to be fired for the victory. The powder is ready.

"Blow bugle blow, set its wild echoes flying."

Politics are raging with great fury. Broderick has opened the campaign, and at Placerville on the 9th, addressed an audience of 5,000 in the open air. He was received with the firing of cannon, bands of music and a thousand citizens on horseback. Thus far he has only appeared at four places with the same enthusiasm at each. His speeches are like hot shot in the ranks of the Administration, scattering confusion wherever they strike. He has been very severe upon Buchanan and the chivalry, not stopping to mince words or deal in honeyed phrases. Truly, his is the Anglo-Saxon undefiled. Denver and Latham appeared in Placerville four nights after Broderick, and had only one fourth the audience. Col. Baker and Leland Stanford, the Republican nominees for Congress and Governor are also stumping the State, and gaining hosts of friends. Stanford was educated for the bar, but has been a successful merchant since his arrival in this country. One of his opponents intimated that he might explode. "Well," said Stanford, "if I do spread myself that way, the Democrats will certainly suffer destruction."

A fusion of the Anti-Lecompton forces upon McKibbin and Baker, for Congress, is not unlooked for, even at this stage of the proceedings. The candidates are favorable to it, and a strong point is made upon the union of the Opposition in New York to re-elect the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Haskin and Clark, and elsewhere for the same purpose. Speeches of the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans are so nearly alike in substance that it is difficult to see the distinction between the two parties. Most singular of all, Broderick omits all mention of Douglas, and his friends are decidedly averse to the Presidential aspirations of the "Little Giant."

Hot Weather in Europe and America.

The hot weather this year has been remarked as exceeding that of preceding seasons for more than half a century. Particularly is this the case in Europe. In England the maximum temperature has surpassed everything of the kind since 1790; although days of remarkable heat were experienced there in 1854, 1857 and 1858.

In the month of July, on the continent, the long continuance of the heat was almost unparalled. In Paris for two whole weeks the thermometer ranged above ninety degrees in the shade. Deaths from sun-stroke were numerous. The drills of the garrison in that city were suspended. Paris had never seen so hot a period since 1793.

New York has not been overlooked in the general distribution of torrid weather. We had our usual hot fortnight directly after the 4th of July, and got over it with less than a score of cases of *coup de soleil*, considering ourselves unusually fortunate, when the present week surprised us with a visitation of the same sort, and we have been sweltering again in the hottest weather of the season, the thermometer coming up to one hundred-degrees. In the western states this condition has existed for more than a month, and no rain has fallen in many places for several weeks. Indeed, the year 1859 will long be remembered for its long-continued heat.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

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Arrival of the Overland Mail.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Republican Victory in Oregon.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1859.

The greatest piece of political news which has left the coast for many months leaves it to-day, no less than the election of a Republican member of Congress from Democratic Oregon. The returns are not all in yet, but the last footing up show Lansing Stout, the Lecompton nominee, to be 44 ahead of David Logan, Republican, with Coos and Curry counties to hear from. We have also received by an arrival this morning the vote of the last two counties, announcing 70 majority for Logan, which leaves a majority of 26 for the Republican candidate; but whether he gets the certificate or not, he is entitled to the seat, and will probably obtain it. There was the usual amount of fraud in the strong Democratic counties, and it is capable of proof that in several precincts the voting was altogether informal and illegal.

Be assured this is a great triumph—indeed the first Republican victory on the Pacific. It was a death struggle with the Democracy. Jo Lane and Delusion Smith both stumped the State, calling on Israel to support the regular nominee; but it wouldn't go down. Lane and Smith said that every vote against their candidate was a vote against them, and relying on their personal influence to carry Stout through, worked night and day to secure his election. The people have spoken out against it. Oregon is redeemed. Who will the Democratic leaders say now—on the Atlantic side—those who allowed Oregon to step into the Union solely because of her Democratic antecedents. What a practical joke this Republican triumph will send, and fancy the effect upon our bachelor President. Pity the sorrows, &c. The party here are wild with excitement, for the effect must be great upon the election in this State. Whether the official returns confirm this or not—one hundred guns are to be fired for the victory. The powder is ready.

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The New Mexican Treaty.

[Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

It is understood here that the project which will be resorted to by Mr. Buchanan for sending back Mr McLane's *project* unapproved, is that the cession of Lower California to the United States is not included in it. Mr. Buchanan is well aware that the Constitution of Mexico prohibits such cession; and that to make it would cause the immediate downfall of President Juarez and the Liberal party, and therefore, that President Juarez positively and unequivocally refused to entertain the proposition for its purchase. It is conjectured here that the peninsula of Lower California is desired by the Administration for a refuge for the Mormons of Utah, inasmuch as, if respected in that isolated region, they would be safe from intrusion by other populations. The wisdom of the policy of thus isolating the Mormons, and of allowing to them, by Federal action, the establishment of a Territory and ultimately of a State—*which surely Mormon*—may well be doubted. The true course in reference to their falsified fanatics is not to isolate them, but to encourage their association and intercourse with others not infected with their moral, political, and religious heresies, and to look to the exposure of their abominable errors of faith and practice, and to effect which the salutary precepts and examples of those around them will greatly aid. Never was anything more true than the saying of the illustrious Jefferson, that "error may be tolerated whilst reason is left free to combat it," but to place these people by themselves, and to leave them to themselves, will tend to perpetuate their sect and to promote its growth. I believe the objection made to that proposed McLane treaty is a mere pretext for the purpose of evading and avoiding the adoption of the provisions recommended by Mr. McLane. I doubt greatly if the cession of Lower California as any price would be accepted by Congress at the next session. The entire peninsula is, comparatively speaking, barren of agricultural and mineral resources, and it has no ports of any importance, nor anything to attract commerce thither, and would really be a worthless acquisition.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—1,000 hhds. parcel of fine bright medium, and common Tobacco, suitable for planting, in lb of every 8 hoping Tobacco.

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Samples of the above will be exhibited on the days of sale. Parties about to be here in a position to examine the same by calling at the office of the undersigned, who is permitted to examine the goods can be obtained at Fatman & Co's Store, No. 195 Water street, from the 23d day of August.

TERMS: Under $100, cash; from $100 to $5,000 to 4 months' credit; $5,000 to $10,000 to 6 months' credit; $10,000 and upwards, six and eight months. Notes to be made satisfactory to the sellers payable in the city of New York. For further particulars apply to

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☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!! The most wonderful preparation known for Restoring Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. *Price* 50 cents.

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v20-3m-d413 J. M. BRADSTREET, 387 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Gleswold (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.,
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☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of the cure, etc., to be sent to any address upon the receipt of a three cent stamp. my21-d360-6m

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BAGS AND SACKS of every description.
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HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago, and E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
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Milled and Dropper Bags, made and printed to order with two or four lines, for Shipping and second-hand Seamless Grain and Flour Bags, for sale cheap. Flour, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c., &c., bags issued to shippers. my5-1y-d1

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Holtzman, (who perished on the ill-fated steamer Austria), situated at Pleasant Ridge, Hancock county, Illinois. The farm consists of about 180 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and adjoins the town plot of Pontoosuc. It has on it a Vineyard of 10 acres of the best variety of Grapes, all bearing and in a thrifty growing condition. A large Orchard and grape arbor in a thrifty young Orchard 3 large stone Mansion with Carriage room, Stables and Out-rooms, to suit the most refined taste. The farm and mansion are beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi river and valley for a long distance. Pontoosuc is regarded as one of the most healthy and desirable points for residence on the Mississippi river.
Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated immediately at the steamboat landing. The mill consists of four run of stone; the machinery is in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a few acres of Land, near the Mill, for sale.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchaser may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
WILLIAM D. VOIGT,
jy19-d314m Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & CO., 46 Lasalle street.
No. 120—50 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, (number through to Polk Place), between Dan Plaine and Halsted streets. Price $2,500, on time.
No. 102—50 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $4,500, on time.
No. 175—Frame and Lot on Randolph street, between Ann and Aberdeen. House new. $4,500, on time.
No. 116—Business Property on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of 15th street, on long time.
No. 104—Hyde Park. $5,500 each for two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $2,000 cash, five lots of ground in Hyde Park. $2,000 cash, five lots of ground in Hyde Park. $2,000 cash, five

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1859.

The exchange market is gradually working easier; but as yet we have no change in rates to notice. Quotations are in all respects precisely as heretofore, viz.; selling rates for exchange and gold 2½ ₱ cent. premium. Buying 2¼ in comparatively small sums. Discounts 10 ₱ cent. Street rates nominal at 1@2 ₱ cent. per month.

ST. LOUIS.—The weekly report of the seven banks of St. Louis show a circulation of $919,415; exchange maturing $3,265,140; specie $1,120,827. The specie line shows a decrease for the week of $108,850. The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Money is abundant for all legitimate purposes, notwithstanding the present rates at which currency is bought—8c. discount—and the scarcity of Eastern Exchange, which still sells at ¼ and ¾ premium for Missouri money. Two of the banks of issue sell at ¼ premium, and do a large business at it, while the others try to keep the rate down, but we fear at the expense of remaining idle. None but regular customers could get supplies at ¼, and at least three houses sold at ½ prem. For Sight on New Orleans, ¼ prem. is generally obtained. The State Savings advertise to supply Sight on New York at ¼ prem for specie funds.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

Dullness and a tendency to lower rates, were still the leading features in the market for Eastern Exchange—and banker's checks for round sums, were obtained without difficulty, at ¼c. prem.; though our quotation of ¼ @ ½ is still nominally maintained. Buying rates ranged from ¼ to ½, but the bulk of the business was done at ½c. Gold sold as low as ¼, and nothing over ⅜ was obtainable except in the retail way. Very little done in Eastern Bills, which may be quoted at equal to 6@8 for prime names. We quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight	¼@¼ prem.	⅜@½ prem.
Anderson Gold	¼@¼ prem.	⅜@½ prem.

NEW YORK.—The *Times* of Saturday speaks as follows:

We have to report another quiet day in the market for Money. The lenders on call, at 6 ₱ cent., are more numerous, while the demand from the Stock Brokers has rather fallen off. Discounts, however, are firm, and the Banks take little or nothing under 7 ₱ cent., and are generally able to select sufficient paper for their wants within 60 days. Under this change of policy, it is probable that the weekly return will show a farther reduction in the aggregate Loan column. Outside of Bank, the offering of strictly prime bills is not large, though notes are maintained by lenders at 7@8 ₱ cent. this side of January, and 8@9 ₱ cent. for lists running into January and February.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired for the crops still in the ground. On Wednesday last a heavy rain fell over the State, which did an incalculable amount of good to corn and potatoes, which had been endangered by the drouth. Since then we have had warm, sunny weather, and our advices from the interior are favorable. The spring crops are now nearly all stacked and housed, and threshing is going on vigorously all over the Northwest. The quality of the new Spring Wheat is excellent—indeed better than was generally anticipated.

Below will be found comparative tables of exports and imports, showing the business of the week and since Jan. 1:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT CHICAGO

	Week end. Aug. 6.	Week. 1859.	Prev. Week. 1858.	Since Jan. 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	4,169	14,313	24,455	1,047,356	1,000,000
Wheat, bu	41,215	18,82	3,547,256	8,671,000	
Corn, bu	16,150	16,150	1,401,241	4,562,021	
Oats, bu	10,019	11,251	411,541	4,560,000	
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000	40,000	60,000	
Barley, bu	3,451	1,773	13,000	182,081	
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,500,000		
Beef, bbls	25	25	1,785		
Lard, lbs	3,000	3,000	2,700,565		
Cattle, No	22,005	22,005	1,000,000		
Cured Meats, lbs	18,191	66,946	3,402,399		
Sugar, hhds	200	200	14,200		
Sugar, bbls	138	200	4,150		
Molasses, bbls			1,000		
Coffee, bs			259,000		
Highwines, bbls	245	245	13,205		
Alcohol, bbls	110	80	5,166		
Lead, lbs	185,000	280,000	6,000,000		
Wool, lbs	30,022	82,184	3,553,625		
Hay, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Hides, No	152,750	150,950	2,989,278		
Live Hogs, No		4,444	25,000	173,961	
Dressed Hogs, No	1,147	1,302	21,200	62,007	
Sheep, No	367	1,000	17,000		
Pork, lbs			1,000,000		
Tallow, lbs	11,000	15,000	1,000,000	131,586	
Shingles, No	1,501,500	2,395,500	113,395,854	7,444,650	
Lumber, M ft	1,147	1,900	31,000	35,540,000	
Posts, No	11,000		278,719		
Pickets, No	40,000	40,175	1,000,000		
Square timber, ft	300,000	120,000	1,950,000		
Fish, bbls & kits	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	19,000	
Butter, lbs	29,215	13,0	606,345		
Dried Fruit, lbs	500	500	256,000		
Coal, tons	3,191	2,202	44,073	56,713	
Salt, bbls	2,000	2,000	25,000		
Staves, No	268,023	193,000	3,940,231	31,350,000	
Hoops, No	50,000	50,000	1,000,000	147,431	
Iron, lbs	1,344,4,0	1,45,656	16,8,4,6,0		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO

	Week end'g Aug. 6.	Previous Week. 1859.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	6,991	6,991	214,686	219,960
Wheat, bu	6,000	6,000	3,519,000	3,519,000
Corn, bu	9,5 0	124,880	2,300,6 0	3,38,577
Oats, bu	14,000	14,000	1,376,000	1,376,000
Rye, bu	3,284	3,284	4,330	
Barley, bu		2,500	99,400	66,257
Potatoes, bu	1,925	1,925	91,517	
Hay, tons			1,110,000	
Beef, bbls			1,000	86,000
Pork, bbls	100	100	14,000	
Cured Meats, lbs	6,027	6,027	10,451,000	
Lard, lbs	27,000	27,000	1,000,000	
Tallow, lbs	27,300	30,300	10,300	
Hides, No			1,000	
Horses, No	15	40	1,675	
Cattle, No			1,000	
Live Hogs, No	397	2,121	42,350	73,893
Sheep, No	1,000		20,000	17,187
Shingles, No	146,000	47,195	7,918,442	
Lumber, M ft	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Salt, bbls	4,502	4,652	57,15	
Highwines, bbls	100		1,000	
Alcohol, bbls	28	16	1,708	
Lead, lbs	175,000	175,000	4,000,000	
Wool, lbs	33,679	27,940	588,202	
Lumber, ft	2,310,000	198,000	29,000,000	135,276,000
Shingles, No	2,879,175	3,571,000	109,4 2,125	84,000,000
Posts, No	84,750	1,340,000	19,0 1,000	30,417,000
Timber, ft		4,000	369,431	
Pickets, No	1,000	7,000	1,000,000	
Coal, tons			67,766	
Staves, No	27,600	77,000	929,072	
Wood, cds			1,000	
Iron, lbs	2,696,000	3,776,475	97,117,000	
Merchandise, lbs	4,000,000	3,000,000	113,0 0,000	
Coal, tons	106	120	5,81	
Hides, No	50	50	1,000	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BREAD-STUFFS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG 1, 1859, WITH THE PORTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES OF SHIPMENT.

By	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats Barley bu.
L & M Canal	3	23812		
To Buffalo	96,646	244,805	1,646,599	220,449 34,027
To Oswego	500	360,035	411,78	
To Cunningham's	32,448	35,507	84,179	
To Hamilton, C. W		17,671		
To Kingston, C. W	2205		40,662	
To Cape Vincent			9,000	
To Collingwood	14,245	13,000	76,170	
To Montreal	9,088	32,780	16,317	
To Ogdensburg		2,000		
To Port Sarnia, C. W	740	1,303	10,355	
To Portland			2,000	
To Cleveland			92,800	
To Other Ports	1,379	42,300	23,681	2,257 733
By RAILROAD.				
Galena & Ill. Union			2,000	
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	400	3,901		
Chi. & Rock Island	1,037	12,50	425	13,050 3,800
Chi. & Rock Island	1,037	12,50		4,800
Ill. Central, S. & E.	1,000	1,000	517	6,584
Chi. & N. W. R. R	500	6565	712	960 150
Chi. & Mil. R. R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 1,000
Michigan Central	11,324	94, 62	136,650	9,000 941
Michigan Southern	1,200	1,200	1,641	6,000
Pittsburg F. W. & C	570	5,100		
Total	314,096	1,573,755	3,850,665	250,479 36,018

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6, AND SINCE JAN. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, Barley bus.
By Lake	5			
L & M Canal	278	66,971	102	70
By Canal	2,000	20,840	1,000	1,000
G. & C. C	349	4,007	7,404	6,640 364
C. & A. R. R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I	977	4,910	1,150	30
C. A. & W.	27	27		
C. & S. W	579	60	404	1,300
Mich. Cen	417	955		
Mich. Sou	19	300		
F. Ft. W. & C		900	116	70
Total	4,169	84,314	94,221	10,640 1,467
Previous week	4,344	14,303	53,49	11,231 1,737
Corresp'g week '58	4,455	18,82	24,455	11,251 1,737
Since Jan. 1, '59	1,047,356	3,547,256	4,401,241	192,797
Same time 1858	1,000,000	8,671,000	4,562,021	1,000,000

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.

	Flour. bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Barley. bu.	Hogs. No.
By Canal						
By L. S. & M. S. R.	2226	1178	3555			53
By R. I. R.	400	1400	1000			
By Ill. C. R. R.	240	640	4.0			24
By C. B. & Q. R.	100	3500	10664			80
By C. & N. W. R.	89	1400				
By C. A. & St. L.		1400	515			
Total	633	17138	14415	3805		374

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	653,400	Flour bbls	45
Shingles, No	1,501,500	Wheat, bu	5,000
Posts, No	32,000	Potatoes, bu	
R. R. Ties, No	500	Apples, bbls	147
Wood, cds	199	Salt, bbls	50
Hay, tons	100	Meal, lbs	
Coal, tons	1,401		
Salt, bbls	1,810		
Fish, pkgs	125		
Merchandise, tons	1,000		

The increase in the receipts of wheat rendered the market very flat this morning, and all grades suffered a decline. New spring fell 8@9c ₱ bushel, and old standard 2@3c. There was very little done in winter wheat—buyers and sellers being apart. There was a very dull feeling in old standard spring, and at the close there was no disposition to operate in it. About 12,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.06 for choice Mich. white delivered; 93c in store for No. 1 red; 82c for No. 2 red; 75@81c for new No. 1 spring; 69@70c for ordinary do; 62@65c for old standard spring; and 50c for old No. 3 spring—the market closing weak at the inside quotations. Flour remains quiet. Corn opened firm and active, at 64@65c for No. 1 in store, but declined to 63c before the close. Sales amounted to about 44,000 bushels, at 64@64½c for canal afloat; 63@65c for No. 1 in store; and 61c for No. 2 in store—closing quiet. Oats dull, with sales of new corp at 26@27c in store. Rye firm at 56c ₱ bushel in store. Nothing doing in provisions. Highwines more firmly held, but inactive. New potatoes dull at 50@60c.

St. Louis, August 8.—Flour continues much depressed; sales include country superfine at $4.35, and choice extra and double extra at $5. Wheat—receipts large and prices are 2c lower; fair fall 93c; prime, and also new spring and club 80@86c; good and prime fall 85@90c; prime and choice white 97½@1.05. Corn is lower; northern mixed and yellow 78@80c.

CINCINNATI—August 8.—The *Commercial* of this morning says:

In the flour market the weakness apparent on Saturday is more manifest to day, and sales under $5.90 for superfine more readily submitted to by sellers. The receipts are very steady, and are accumulating, as will be seen by the table below, on the exports. Our market will throughout the year be required to supply much of the deficiency existing in the regions in which the crop of wheat was damaged, and may be sustained at a very close margin to Eastern prices, though there must be a turn which will make that margin on the right side, otherwise we shall have no market in any direction. Wheat is only in moderate request, at $1 98 for red; $1.10@1.15 for white. Oats are dull at 46c. Coan steady at 80@85c. Rye unchanged. Whisky firmer at 23c. Receipts during 24 hours, flour, 2,751 bbls; wheat, 8,324 bu; corn, 6,001 bu; barley, 305 bu; oats, 5,179 bu; whisky 598 bbls.

MILWAUKEE—Aug. 8.—Receipts 40 bbls flour, 1566 bu wheat, 165 bu corn. Wheat declined 5c No 1 Spring selling at 90c. No new wheat yet offered.

Regulations for the Inspection of New Winter and Spring Wheat.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago at a meeting held at their rooms yesterday afternoon:—

WHEREAS, The quality of the new crop of wheat surpasses that of any of the past ten years, and whereas the new crop of Spring wheat is more uniform in its character than heretofore, therefore

Resolved, By the Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, That the grades of wheat be re-established as follows:

No. 1 WHITE WHEAT—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

No. 2 WHITE WHEAT—To be sound but too dirty for No. 1.

No. 1 RED WHEAT—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

No. 2 RED WHEAT—To be sound, but too dirty for No. 1.

REJECTED WINTER WHEAT—Unsound and unmerchantable wheat, and to weigh 45 lbs to the measured bushel.

No. 1 SPRING WHEAT—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, free from other grains, and to weigh 58 lbs to the measured bushel.

No. 2 SPRING WHEAT—To be sound Spring Wheat, but too dirty for No. 1, and to weigh 52 lbs to the measured bushel.

REJECTED SPRING WHEAT—All unsound, unmerchantable Spring Wheat, and must weigh 45 lbs to the measured bushel.

Resolved, That the above grades take effect on and after the 15th inst.

SETH CAPLIN, Sec'y.

The Grain Crop of Ohio.

We publish this morning a complete exhibit of the amount of wheat, corn and oats produced in Ohio in 1858, prepared from official returns made to the Auditor of State. This information is highly interesting, coming, as it does, at this time, when it is so important to compare the product of the harvest of 1859 with that of previous years. It will be seen that the whole number of acres under wheat, in 1858, was 1,942,412, producing 17,455,683 bushels, or an average of 10 9-5 bushels to the acre. The general impression is, that one-third more land was planted the past season than in the previous year. It is safe, we think, to estimate the number of acres at 2,000,000.

Corn was also very light last year, the total yield on 1,834,138 acres planted being only 50,863,582 bushels, against 82,350,186 bushels on 2,254,434 acres in 1857. The average last year was 27¾ to the acre, against 36¾ in 1857. This season the number of acres planted is fully up to that of 1857, and it is probably greater. We can hardly fail, therefore, with any thing like good weather from this time out, to realize a much larger crop than was secured last year.

As regards Oats, the figures show what had already been proved, that the crop last year came near being an entire failure. This year, it is generally believed, the yield is a full average one. Statistics of other crops are in course of preparation for the *Gazette*, and will be ready for publication in the course of a few days. —*Cin. Gaz., 8th inst.*

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Freights during the past week have been very dull and scarce, and rate have ruled low. The following vessels were cleared for the last week's receipts: Schr. Harriet Rose, corn to Oswego at 5c; Prop Plymouth, wheat to Buffalo at 2½c; Prop. Rocket, wheat to Buffalo at 1½; and schr. Contest, corn to Buffalo at 2c. Flour is taken on board as opportunities during the past week. One of our city packers has commenced packing beef, having received 1,200 head of fat Texan cattle. There is little or no movement in pork, except Bacon, for which there is a good demand. Hams—3 shoulders in bbls, city packed, was made during the week at 6½@7c. CUT MEATS—None offering. BACON—In good demand, at 8@9c for shou ders at depot, and 10@11c in store; Hams, 11@12c; Sides, 10½ @11c for fancy. LARD—None sold, at 10@11c.

POTATOES—Receipts last week, 19,842 bu; shipments 1,925 bu. The market has been active for a week past, and heavy shipments to this point from St. Louis, Southern Illinois, and also from Michigan and Indiana, till the market became glutted, declining near one half. Sales to-day at 40@50c ₱ bu.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live Chickens in good demand at 42 00 ₱ dozen; Turkeys rather dull at 6@8c ₱ lb; There has been a good demand for Prairie Chickens, at 40@ 42 50 ₱ doz; but the weather has been too warm to admit of many arriving fresh.

SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS—Shorts, 9½@11.50 ₱ ton; Middlings, 10.00@17.00.

SALT—Receipts last week, 7,720 bbls; shipments, 4,502 bbls. The market remains quiet, at $1.20@1.25 for Fine, and 1.40@1.50 for Coarse. Dairy, $ 25.

SPIRITS AND LIQUORS—Alcohol, 95 per cent, Tar, pentine, 54c; Burning Fluid, 54c. Oils—Linseed, 68c; No 1 Lard, 90c; Elephant, 80c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, 1.60; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanner, 84c; Boiled, 72c; Kerosene B. Oil, 1.25. Coal Oil—Labrador, 1.00; Star, 85c; Seal, 85@90c.

SUGARS—Receipts by railway last week 138 bbls and 81 hhds. The stock of Sugars in Louisiana is very light, and the market is firm. The stock here is fair with a good demand. Prices and quotations are as follows:—New Orleans, fair to prime, 7½@ 7¾c; do clarified and C fine in hogsheads 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 6¾@7½c; Refined C, 9½; Boston, 9½; Crushed, 11c; Coffee, 10c; N Y. Standard crushed, powdered and granulated—common, 10¼@10½c; double refined, 11@11½c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The following are the closing quotations:—Cuba Muscovado, strips at 2.12½. S. H. Molasses, 31@33c; Cuba, in hhds, 30@35c; New York Syrups 45@46c; N. Y. Golden 50@55c.

SALERATUS, ASHES, &c.—Ashes, 7c; do Rabbits in the case, 8@13c; S leratus, 6½@7½c.

SOAP—No. 1 Family, 4@4½c: Extra, 5@6c; Erastve, 7@ 8c.

TALLOW—Receipts last week 27,300 lbs; shipments 27,-300 lbs. The market during the week has been firm, with a good demand at 10½@10½c.

WOOL—Receipts last week, 33,022 lbs; shipments 33,679 lbs. The market during the week has been very bare, and the clip is nearly all in. Prices have been firm. The closing quotations are:

FLEECE—Common, native	21 @24c
Quarter blood	25 @28c
Half blood	35 @37c
Three-quarter blood	38 @42c
Full blood	42 @44
Full blood Saxony	44 @46
PULLED—No 1	30 @35
Superfine	35 @40
Extra	35 @40
Double Extra	40 @42

WOOD—Receipts last week, 3,041 cords. The market is steady and active at the following rates: Grand Travers, 40; East Shore, 42.75; West Shore, 42.50.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 9.

The receipts of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., during the past week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding period last year, will be found stated below:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.

	Week ending Aug. 6.	Week.	Since Jan. 1. 1859.	Same time 1858.
Lumber, feet	11,295,852	1,900,000	107,473,171	71,836,275
Shingles, No	2,501,500	3,328,500	113,395,854	72,044,650
Lath, pcs	1,000,000	1,800,000	39,000,000	34,000,000
Posts, No	11,000		328,719	
Pickets, No	40,000	40,175	2,000,000	
Square Tim'r, ft	300,000	120,000	1,950,000	

The following table shows the shipments of lumber, etc., during the week, since the 1st of January, and during the same period in 1858:

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

By	Lumber feet.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.	Posts No.
By Lake	2,600			
By Canal	567,400	77,500		522
Ill. Central	1,0 ,200	853,000	265,450	
C. B. & Q. R. R	1,000,000	1,000,000	60,000	600
C. R. & I	498,786	134,000	180,000	
C. & R. I	2,000,000	1,000,000	72,000	
St. L. & C. Chi	411,960	530,675	94,5 0	400
Chi. & Mil	14,000	5,000	2,000	
Chi. & Mil				
Mich. Central	14,000	40,000		
Mich. Southern	15,000			
Ft. W. & C	8,000	5,000		
Total	5,64,,8 3	3,679,175	646,950	1,522
Shipped prev. wk	5,3 3,4 2	3,571,5 0	1,1 6,3 0	1,450
Shipped since Jan 1	113,395,854	72,044,650	19,0 2,0 0	25,000
Same time in 1858	135,276,8 0	84,000,000	31,417,000	

LUMBER—The receipts of Lumber continue large, and the market is gradually sinking under the increased supply and the limited demand for any but the high grades for the beginning of the season—with manufacturers' estimates of the yield of lumber—have well nigh disappeared, and the prospects for the balance of the season are gloomy enough. As stocks begin to accumulate, a healthy reaction will take place, and prices will eventually decline. This is inevit ble, unless something should "turn up" to enable further shipments. We are inclined to anticipate the latter, and will therefore not make improvements. Manufacturers and dealers may as well look the matter fairly in the face at once, and prepare themselves accordingly. If Western producers are to be driven from this market by the Canadian and Great Britain, it is simply preposterous, (with receipts of 12,00,000 feet weekly) to talk of high prices for lumber. And the receipts kept within the estimates, as we asserted, the market, assuming probability of no improvement in prices; but as soon as the market showed a stiffness at the commencement of the season, every manufacturer from St. Jo, to Saginaw, commenced sawing day and night—gathering up every old log that could be collected in the woods, and running it through their mills—thus increasing their estimates—in some cases doubling them.

During the past week the demand for common has been extremely dull, and prices at the end downward. Below will be found a list of sales reported during the week; but, it is proper to remark, that quite a number of cargoes have been sold at prices and terms not reported. Those that have no reports of the latter are at even lower rates:

SALES OF CARGOES DURING THE WEEK.

Cargo to arrive from Collingwood at $4, 4.5, 5.11, 5.16, and 5.25.

Schr. Harrison, from Manistee, 8 strips, at 7.12½.

Schr. Mt. Vernon, from Manistee, 8 strips, at strips at 7.12½.

Schr. Ogmet, from White Lake, inland, at 7.06.

Schr. Geo. Ives, from Grand Haven, inland, at 6.00.

Schr. Detroit, from Menominee, strips, at 10.62.

Cargo of mixed lumber from Big Sable, at 5.50.

Schr. Alvin Clark, from Da Pere, mixed, at 7.50.

Schr. E. S. Pomeroy, from Oconto, strips and boards, at 9.50.

Schr. H. E. Seymour, from Severn River stock boards, at 9.00.

Schr. W. m. Jones, from Manistee, strips, at 7.50.

Schr. Scotland, from Muskegon, on p. t.

SALES IN THE YARDS.—The demand from the yards continues light, and prices of common lumber are declining. Common boards are selling at 9, and we hear of some parties selling at even at lower figures. Stock boards are in limited request at 20@10. Fencing is quiet at 9@9.50. Dry lumber, upper qualities, is, however, firm, at previous quotations—the stock being very small.

SHINGLES—There has been a better inquiry for cargoes during the week, and some lots have sold a shade better—prices ranging from 2.62½.50 for A shaved. Prices in the yards, however, remain about the same; and there is very little inquiry either for the country or city.

LATH—Steady at $1.87½ for cargoes, and $1.75 for lots out of the yards.

The following table shows the current rates of lumber in the yards delivered at the sale:

Lumber—First Clear, dry	18.00@20.00
Second Clear, dry	16.00@18.00
Third Clear	14.00@16.00
Common Boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Shipping Culls	8.00@9.00
Stock Boards	9.00@10.00
Fencing, Second Hands, dry	8.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Timber, long lengths	12.00@13.00
" short	10.00@11.00
Pencing	8.00@ 9.00
Short Stuffs and Joists	9.00@10.00
Clear Flooring	21.00@24.00
Common	16.00@17.00
Dressing	15.00@17.00
Common Siding, dressed	16.00@17.00
Clear Siding	14.00@15.00
SHINGLES—A Shaved	2.50@3.00
" Sawed	1.75@2.00
LATH	1.75@2.00
Posts—Cedar, in good W lls	12 @14.00

Albany Lumber Market, August 6.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

The receipts are about the same as at a corresponding period last year. The prospect is that there will be a falling off for the remainder of the season. The appearance at present are favorable for an active fall business. There has been some activity during the past week. The demand extends to different localities, and shipping orders continue to be received. In prices there is no change. Pine boards are in good demand, and in Hardwoods there has been more doing. The activity at this point is the result of the clearance at the mills and the shipping ports, which seem to be on the increase.

The only thing lacking this is the appletizer, within a day or two, from a large purchaser to the habit of buying in this market. We have no doubt that a little more liberal advertising to establish them to proceed direct to large manufacturers is all that is to offer this lynch-pin. The demand, being affected by this class of buyers seeking a market for themselves, would be quickly felt by the trade, and after becoming the pickings, forcing off the balance at a depreciation.

The unexpected quantity of lumber coming in from Michigan ports continues to rule. It is now, however, accounted for. We to-day conversed with an ope ator and dealer, who says that although there was an early and very heavy supposed everybody else was doing nothing, yet it turns out in days gone by that a large quantity is getting in logs, a number of the only means of getting money to pay taxes and purchase the necessaries of life. This state of things explains, which, we believe, was all saved.—[Oswego Times, 4th.

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.

By TELEGRAPH.]

Vessels passed Port Colborne lock from 4 P. M. 8th till 4 P. M. on the 9th—Bound West—

Bound West—on the 8th—Bark Superior, schr Thomas Kingsford. On the 9th—Brig Dakota.

Bound East—Steamer Wm. Peacock.

PORT OF CHICAGO,

ARRIVED.....August 8.

Str Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 381 bags beer, 54 bbls ale.

Prop Oconto, Flood, Green Bay, 1009 m shingles, 200 dozen soap.

Prop Dunstah, Collins, Buffalo, 955 tons coal.

Prop Manhattan, Brown, Buffalo, 1000 bbls flour, 30 cds wood, 100 sks flour, 23 bbls spokes, 2 ₱ bbls fish.

Brig H Harmon, Whitney, Buffalo, 1800 bbls salt.

Brig Empire State, Jassey, Ogdensburgh, 500 tons coal.

Schr E S Hall, Peterson, Buffalo, 15 m shingles.

Schr J R Roberts, Nelson, Blakeville, 30 cds wood.

Schr Ida Ellen, Hall, Buffalo, 1 m shingles, 1 m shingles.

Schr Eli Bates, Davison, Bay City, 251,000 ft lumber, 18 m shingles.

Schr Preble, Butler, Oconto, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Algonquin, Hance, Grand Haven, 150 m lath, 100 bris slab wood, 30 cds slave bolts.

Schr Philadelphia, Sales, Buffalo, 311 t ns coal.

Schr W B Ogden, Johnson, Cleveland 450 tons coal.

Steam Tug Star, Eames, Kalamazoo, 12 m shingles.

CLEARED.

Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 100 sks potatoes.

Prop Wisconsin, Hooker, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bus corn.

Prop C. Moore, Hall, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 100 bris flour, 1½ tons indse.

Bark D H Bradley, Green Bay, Light.

Brig Isaac S. Morelock, Buffalo, Light.

Brig Empire State, Jassey, Ogdensburgh, 700 bus corn.

Schr C Reyes, Donahue, Buffalo, 13,000 bus corn.

Schr Josephine Lawrence, Wilson, Erie ord, Light.

Schr Atlantic, O'Connor, Crawford's Pier, 11,0 0 brick, 15 bris flour, 3,000 lbs meat.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

From	For	Date
Hammonia	Southampton	New York July 26
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec July 27
Fulton	Southampton	New York July 27
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New York July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	New York July 30
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York Aug. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec Aug. 3
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York Aug. 6

Chances for Business.

STEAM FLOURING MILL, AT WAUKEGAN.

FOR SALE,

—ALSO—

UNDIVIDED HALF OF THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WOODSTOCK!

I will sell on easy terms and time a valuable Mill Property at Waukegan, and half of the Warehouse at Woodstock, now occupied by M. W. Hunt.

This offers a great inducement to persons wishing to invest and go into business. Apply to

O. D. BICKFORD,
At Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan.

July 25, 1859. jy26-d1m

HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY.

Great Place of Resort.

The new and beautifully located Hotel, known as the

BOWMAN HOUSE,

Situated on the LITTLE FORT ROAD, and four miles north of the City Limits, has been placed in the market for sale or exchange for city property.

The House is entirely new and well finished, and contains eighteenth rooms, one of which are hung with velvet paper. There are also 2 good halls, well, cistern, out se, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. It is situated on the best and most direct route to ROSE HILL CEMETERY, thus affording a convenient stopping place between that point and the City.

From five to forty acres of beautiful grove property surrounding the hotel, may be purchased at the same time on the pleasing terms, forming one of the balance at a depreciation.

The unexpected quantity of lumber coming in from Michigan ports continues to rule. It is now, however, accounted for. We to-day conversed with an ope ator and dealer, who says that although there was an early and very heavy supposed everybody else was doing nothing, yet it turns out in days gone by that a large quantity is getting in logs, a number of the only means of getting money to pay taxes and purchase the necessaries of life. This state of things explains, which, we believe, was all saved.—[Oswego Times, 4th.

If the Hotel is not sold or exchanged with thirty days it will then be offered for rent.

Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
No. 84 Dearborn street.

jy28-2w-d2w

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE,

For Ninety Days,

AT

138 . . LAKE STREET. . . 132

H. DEWING & CO will dispose of their large stock of Boots and Shoes at GREAT PRICES than ever before offered in this city. It is their intention to entirely close out their stock, and this will be a rare opportunity of ALL-LOSING. The large stock of the "Boarding Pilot Boot" has been kept on hand to the present, and when they will close, in full, during the summer and fall, the large stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this city.

This sale is positive, and will be carried through at all hazards.

132 Lake Street,
Third Door West of Clark.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—

Wholesale and Retail.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,

Manufacturers of Mens, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Goods, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Balmorals, &c., always on hand. Also, Ladies' Bretton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds in stock.

We would inhibit the special attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of goods, which for style and retail department may be found the best assortion in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason that we do not have to pay commission merchant or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail,
190 Lake street, cor. Wells.

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Groceries, &c.

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE.

Parties wanting something in the

FLOUR AND MEAL LINE

will do well to send orders to Lake Street Mills. On goods are warranted, and will be supplied at the lowest living rates. Please address STEVENS, NORRIS & CO., 144 and 146 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap2

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
Landing this morning, and for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE, just receiving and for sale low.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 CASES BEST NO. 1 NUTMEGS for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TIERCES RICE,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. SYRUP, assorted qualities, for sale very low by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BXS. STAR CANDLES, 50 boxes Stearine Candles,
50 boxes Pressed Tallow Candles, for sale by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers 45 South Water-st.

500 BU. DRIED APPLES,
300 bu. Dried Peaches—New York State Fruit. For sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
45 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
For sale low by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
Whol